REGISTERED No. 78—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,479.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 48 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander C. Ballantyne, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th February 1873, at 4 P.M.

Feb. 1873.		Feb. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 8	Leave Tuticorin	16
,, Cochin 9	,, Colombo	17
,, Vingorla 9	,, Galle	18
,, Goa 10	,, Negapatam	21
,, Carwar 10	,, Madras	22
,, Mangalore 11	,, Coconada	25
,, Cannanore 12	,, Vizagapatam	26
,, Beddagherry 12	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Tellicherry 12	,, Gopalpore	27
,, Calicut 13	,, False Point	28
,, Beypore 13		March.
,, Cochin 14	Arrive CALCUTTA	2
,, Alleppy 14		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nuddeary district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Mallyn, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st January 1873, at noon.

Jan. 1873.		Feb. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 31	Leave BUSHIRE	19
,, Kurrachee ..... Feb. 4	,, Fao	19
,, Guadur 5	,, Koweit	19
,, Muscat 7	,, Bushire	21
,, Bunder Abbas 9	,, Linga	24
,, Linga 11	,, Bunder Abbas	28
,, Bahrein 13	,, Muscat	March 2
,, Bushire 13	,, Guadur	4
,, Fao 16	,, Kurrachee	7
Arrive BUSSREH	,, BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th February 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HARRISON LINE.

TO SAIL ON 31ST JANUARY.

S. S. AMBASSADOR, 1,950 TONS R., 250 H. P. NOMINAL.

THIS splendid and very fast Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, has just accomplished her first voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, and will be despatched as above. Her Saloon accommodation is extensive and of the most superb description, and no effort has been spared to render the Cabins cool and comfortable. A Doctor and a Stewardess will be carried.

PASSAGE to LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can however be procured on board at moderate rates.

For passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE New Steamer TIMOR, 1440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H.P., nominal, will SAIL early in JANUARY, made her passage from England to Bombay in 27 steaming days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of 12 Cabins, handsomely fitted, for 26 first-class Passengers; and she will carry a STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez ..... Rs. 300
To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON: This fine Steamer has passenger accommodation of a superior description with Cabins on D-ck, and is fitted with a Ladies' Bath-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will have despatch :—

The "COMO," 1,400 tons, with accommodation for a large number of first-class passengers, about the 5th February.

The "ORLANDO," 1,537 tons, about the middle of February. This favorite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodations for superior class and the Saloon will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 36 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class	Second Class ..... Rs. 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

The "VIRAGO," 1,737 tons, and other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

"The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	6
Port Said	38	24	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transshipment at Genoa)	59	36	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children, not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st February 1873.
ASIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Head-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 3rd February, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. HYDASPES (2,984 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain J. M. Rogers, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 28th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA, (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 25th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons	600 H.P., on	3rd March.
PESHAWUR	3,782 ,,	600 ,,	on 17th ,,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 ,,	600 ,,	on 31st ,,
KHEDIVE	3,742 ,,	600 ,,	on 14th April.
CATHAY	2,883 ,,	500 ,,	on 28th ,,
DECCAN	3,128 ,,	600 ,,	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 460
Second Class	,, 300

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 25th January 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,

EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.
KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship MOFUSSILITE, Captain A. C. Rox, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Bombay, 21st January 1873. Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. TIMAVO, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

YOUNG & Co., Agents s.s. Timavo.
Bombay, 24th January 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. ORLANDO, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and required to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. All claims arising for deficiency or damage of Cargo, unless settled before the departure of the Vessel from Harbour, will not be entertained.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th January 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, from the Clyde, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when on payment of Freight, Orders will be granted for delivery of their Goods at the Bunders.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship City of Brussels.
Bombay, 24th January 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clo k P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street By order of the Trustees of the late Dorabjee Sorabjee.

1	Pair	Paris Rifles.
1	,,	Valas.
1	,,	Vals.
1	,,	Rir Peach Bangles of one row.
2	,,	Pearls Bangles of two rows fitted with diamond at the end.
1	Pearl	Necklet.
1	Lot	of Loosed Pearls.
1	,,	of Pearls of different sizes.
1	Diamond	Pudsuch.
1	Pair	Diamond Earrings of English make.
	Gold	Valas, Bangles, Chains, Lockets, Goongrees, and other Gold Jewellery.
1	Pair	Silver Anklets.
2	Diamond	Watches.

N. B. The above Jewellery is on view from this day.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 28th January 1873.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BHEEDEE BAZAR.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned Premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Gaysee Esoob Noora, by order of Byramjee Cursetjee the Mortgagee, All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at Nizampoora Street, in Bheedee Bazar, admeasuring about 208 5/9 square yards, and assessed under No. 51, and bounded on the east by the house of Kesbajee Bezunjee, on the west by the house of Sorabjee Hormusjee, on the north by a passage, and on the south by the said Nizampoora Street.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 28th January 1873.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY,
38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES OF PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

On THURSDAY next, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will sell the undermentioned Shares by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, No. 38, Meadow Street, Fort, by order of Thacker Radhobhoy Dayan, and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor Tarachund Walljee.

50 Shares of Port Canning and Land Company, Limited.

25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the shares will be delivered next day after the full payment of the remaining purchase money.

HEERALALL & Co.
Bombay, 28th January 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND ON SEVEN CHAWLS BUILT THEREON, ON THE FALKLAND ROAD.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instructions from the Mortgagee, Tucker Nathu Jeejeebhoy, sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Hajee Ally Mahomed Bin Hajee Ahmed, the following valuable property, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 3rd September 1870, and executed by the said Mortgagor to the said Mortgagee, all that piece of Foras freehold ground, together with the messuages, or sewes chawls built thereon, situate on the north side of the Falkland Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Foras freehold Collector under No. 13, and assessed under 66D, and bounded on the east by the property of Nursoo Sybee Camattee, on the west by the property of Razoomally Hadhowjee, on the north by the property of Merwanjee Framjee Kaka, and on the south by the Falkland Road, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Jeewanjee Hormusjee and Purdasee Choomulmull Bojeeram.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 28th January 1873.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING,

Lasting twice as long as common Paint.

Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR

THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.

Particulars on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1519 Tons, 140 Horse Power, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871, specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck having accommodation for Twenty Passengers, will be despatched about the 12TH FEBRUARY next.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	£50
,, Suez	£30

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Bombay, 27th January 1873. Agents.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28TH.

MR. & MRS. BENNEE,
IN
THE COMICAL COUNTESS,
AND THE BURLESQUE OF
THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE,
OR THE
FATAL SPOON,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.

NEW SONGS, LOCAL HITS,
NEW SCENERY AND DRESSES.

Box Plan at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB—

The MEMBERS are requested to MEET in the Office of the Superintendent of Marine TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 28th, to arrange for the Regatta and other business, at 4-45 P.M.

THE BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

HANDICAP MATCH.

A HANDICAP MATCH will be commenced on SATURDAY, 1st February. Members intending to play are requested to send their names to the HONORARY SECRETARY before THURSDAY, 30th instant

27th January 1873.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned is prepared to LAND COAL on the Elphinstone ESTATE, and to take charge of the same on the following terms :—

Landing, Storing, Watching, and Delivering by weighments free of rental for four months, including Wharfage Fees at Rupee (1-2) One Rupee and Two Annas per Ton ; on the expiry of four months Ground Rent will be charged at the usual rate.

The Undersigned also undertakes all risk, excepting fire, delivering the full of Lading quantity, less a percentage for wastage to be agreed upon.

JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager, Government Bunders.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY the 31st instant, from parties willing to undertake the EXECUTION of ORDINARY MONSOON REPAIRS to the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the Presidency, for the Seasons 1873-74.

The Survey Report and Estimate of the Repairs can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office. Each Tender should be accompanied with a deposit at 2½ per cent., which will be forfeited to Government in the event of parties whose offers will be accepted avoiding or delaying to sign their Indentures.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Exec. Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 27th Jan. 1873.

FOR SALE, a SINGLE POLE TENT, nearly new, in perfect order, complete, together with an OLD ONE useful for Cooking purposes.—Apply to SECRETARY P. and O. Club.

NOTICES.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon." -Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ½, and ½ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London, and

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treasher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently given out by unprincipled persons, that CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession. The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—The Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy pro luces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues more extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Headache, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, a d J. T. Davenport the he had received information of the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and which other remedies had failed."

Dr. Love, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1865.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of earth-dose medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of a fresh and large assortment of GOODS, received "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES." "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES," "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES," &c., &c.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING

TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY

THAT AN ENTIRELY

NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of MRS. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.

FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

WANTED.

WANTED, by the KHANDEISH LOCAL FUND COMMITTEE, THREE OVERSEERS, on the following PAY :—

For [illegible] Rs. 80 per mensem, with travelling allowance of Rs. 20 for [illegible] months while travelling.

[illegible] Rs. 60 per mensem, with travelling allowance of Rs. 20 for [illegible] months while travelling.

Persons are requested to apply for any of the above appointments who can produce certificates of practical knowledge of the conduct of works.

Applications with certificates (in original) must be sent in to the President of the District L. F. Committee, Khandeish, before 7th February 1873.

Persons whom it may concern should state in their applications whether in the event of their failing to obtain one of the above situations, they are willing to accept a similar appointment on lower pay.

Moderate security for good conduct will be required.

J. A. G. DUFF,
President Local Fund Committee, Khandeish.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

Several Apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street. Fort.

An Apartment with Godown in Church Gate Street.

A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

A Bungalow at Matheran situated on one of the best sites and commanding an excellent view. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at No. 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a large HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.

A Bungalow at Mazagon, on the property called "Unjeer Baugh." Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

LAMPLOUGH'S

PYRETIC SALINE

GIVES INSTANT RELIEF in HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CURES the worst form of SKIN COMPLAINTS, Diseases arising from Liver or Stomach Irregularities by vitalising and invigorating the blood ; it thereby resists climatic influences, the infection of Measles, Fevers, and other contagious affections. SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD BY CHEMISTS AND THE MAKER, AND WHOLESALE TO THE TRADE BY

Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED by last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Bursell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, American Clocks, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chains, Warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW SUPPLY of LADIES' GOLD HUNTERS, or SEMI-HUNTERS, CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT, 2 years' guarantee, KEYLESS

JOHN BARRELL'S WELL-KNOWN SILVER WATCHES

WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR.

SILVER HUNTER CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT	Rs. 22
,, ,, PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT. ,,	25
,, OPEN FACE, RAILWAY REGULATOR, Patent Lever	,, 25
,, HUNTERS, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, double Calendar	,, 35
PALANQUIN CLOCKS of every description from Rs. 40 to	,, 300
OFFICE CLOCKS	,, 25
MARBLE CLOCKS ..... from Rs. 50 to	,, 1,200
MUSICAL BOXES ..... from Rs. 13 to	,, 600

No. 3, Hornby Row. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neighbourhood of Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady; rates unchanged. Government Paper firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	80
20,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	743½
10,000	500	10%	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	223½
8,500	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,160
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
27,000	250	125	9 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	168
12,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233xd.
.....	£20	19 17 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	19 10 0	do.	Ditto	125
.....	£100	1,00.	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£19	19 5 0	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	2,000	all	Rs. 17	Colaba Land Co.	1,475
2,000	100	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	112
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	840
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	437½

PRESS COMPANIES.

1558	5,000	2,850	225 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,350
200	2,000	1,100	150p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	860
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co.	550
320	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	200
150	12,000	11,000	100p.a.	Apollo Press Co.	7,700
200	2,000	all	200p.a.	Bombay Press Co.	2,240
200	500	all	90 p.a.	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co.	850
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,000	all	80	Colaba Press Co.	6,450
200	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co.	3,100 nl.
120	2,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	7,500
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	903
200	1,000	all	200 p.a.	Fremel Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	225 p.a.	Hyderabic Press Co.	2,300
250	5,000	1,487	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co	967
200	400	350	625 p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	612½
120	2,500	all	250 p.a.	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Rassoon's Press Co.	210
400	850	750	125 p.a.	Scinde Press Co.	495
160	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nill	Tinnevelly Press Co.	825
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
192	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	2,000	1,700	150p.a.	Albert Mills Co.	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,165
802	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,610
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,620
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	920
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,250
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	2,000 nl.
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,075
600	1,000	all	60p.a.	Monarjee Spinning	953
800	2,500	all	100p.a.	Oriental	2,835
600	2,500	2,400	215p.a.	Royal	2,075
90	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,050

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,290
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct. 15 pc.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300		Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
1,000	50	all	1½ pc.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	23
2,000	500	all	0 ps	Prescher & Co	450
1,000	250	all		Vicgas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China
.....	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	Rs. 10 23/32d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	Rs. 11½ to 5/16d.
Do.	do.	Rs. 11¼.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	Rs. 11 7/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Rs. 11 3/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	Rs. 11¼d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Rs. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	20 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Hong Kong	60 Do. do.	222

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-6 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-13
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franco Pieces	221½ ″
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ″

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 111
Four & half per cent	104 to 104½
Four per cent	102½ to 102¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	105½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
1½ per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	117.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 18th Jan., compared with the statement issued on 25th Jan. :—

Liabilities.	18th Jan.	25th Jan.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000	
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	10,00,000	
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	280,46,7-2	273,93,596
Do. do. at Branches.	18,75,454	20,26,016
Other Deposits	186,57,339	170,26,363
Post Bills	28,833	27,419
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,89,975	4,96,749
Rs.	560,69,001	540,35,127
Assets.		
Government Securities	65,34 480	64,05,800
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	22,61,33)	20,41 379
Loans, on Security of do. do.	9,00,342	7,98,490
... arrest Accounts, overdrawn	2,741	5,453
Bills Discounted	106,58,510	105,61,934
Stamps	6,229	6,149
Head Stock Rs. 4,94,629		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 75,000	4,19,629	4,19,629
Bullion	6,19,286	6,12,950
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,03,353	2,81,083
Cash and Currency Notes	314,12,747	328,80,050
Rs.	560,69,001	540,35,127

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

A very small business is reported to have been done yesterday, and prices show no change. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

650	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	6 Rs.	Rs. 4 4 6
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	6 ,,	,, 4 4 6
625	,, ,, Madapollams	32 ,,	21 ,,	3 ,,	,, 2 2 9
1,000	,, ,, Dyed Cambrics	24 ,,	28 ,,		,, 2 15 6
1,000	,, ,, ,,	24 ,,	28 ,,		,, 2 14 0
1,000	,, ,, Pur. Jacconets	40 ,,	20 ,,		,, 2 12 0

COTTON.

The Market closed quiet, but prices remain unchanged. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Consecrantee (Ready)	at Rs. 228 to ,, 240
,, Akola (Ready)	at ,, 245 to ,, 246
,, Hinguughaut (Ready)	at ,, 284 to ,, 285
,, Broach M. G. (April delivery)	at ,, 264 to ,, 265
,, Dholleras (May delivery)	at ,, 233 to ,, 234

The following purchases are reported :—

50	candies New Khandeish (Ready)	at Rs. 229	
25	,, ,, ,,	at ,, 225 to Rs. 228	
50	,, ,, ,,	at ,, 231	
50	,, ,, ,,	at ,, 227 to ,, 2 8	
100	,, ,, Broach M.G. (1st April)	at ,, 265	
50	,, ,, ,, (28th March)	at ,, 264	
50	,, ,, Veraval, 1st April	at ,, 234	
50	,, ,, Feizpore (Ready)	at ,, 240	

YARNS.

300 lbs. Wafer No. 30's ..... 11½ as. per lb.

CALCUTTA.—23RD JANUARY.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents. at Rs. 102-2, 102-2, and small sums at 2 annas higher.

4½ per cents, at Rs. 103-14.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 110-2 to 110-4.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolms & Colr bdls	£2 5s. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 5s. nominal.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 5s.
Trieste		£3 5s.
Liverpool		£3 10s.
Havre		£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 1s. 3d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
auritius		Nothing doing.

Jan. 4th Feb. 1st Mch.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Euphrates (s)	Melville	Bussorah, Jan. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Kilkerran	Wood	Bassein.
	China (s)	Perrins	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Tanjore, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Orlando, to Liverpool.

Steamer Oorun, to Cutch.

Brig Futtay Rehman, to Mauritius.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
24	Isabella Kerr	Hedger	Greenock, Oct. 11.
	Penang (s)	Ewert	Sandaway, Jan. 19.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
23	Phœnix	..	Moulmein.
24	Strathclyde (s)	..	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.			
24	Fathe Salam	..	Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—27TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Phrenologist, 100 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Dhawoodkhan; 112 boxes bar soap, Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein; 50 kegs carbonate of soda, Momedally Lookmandjee; 13 cases earthen-ware, Dhunjee Jairaj.

Celia, s, 1 cask brasswire, Abdoolhoosein Heptoolabhoy; 50 cases rum, 48 cases whiskey, and 37 cases wine, Cowasjee Brothers.

FROM LONDON.

Mofussilite, 16 casks ink, Hajee Sulleman Yagoob Sons and Co.; 30 bags corks, Pestonjee Nowrojee; 2 cases glassware, Abdoolhoosein Rahimbhoy; 225 casks ale, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 20 cases oilmanstores, Allibhoy Goolamhooscin; 48 cases papers, John S. Elmore and Co.

Mars, 50 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Ocmo, s, 164 plates and 6 pieces spelter, B. M. Patuck; 10 casks zinc, Hassomally Cassonjee.

Phrenologist, 30 cases slates, Cassum Abdoolrehman.

Kingston, s, 18 cases wine, J. Neuberg.

Orlando, s, 210 casks beer, Jeevanjee Rattonjee Sons.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 200 boxes champagne, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 50 cases brandy, Sorabjee Rustomjee Baliwalla; 50 cases brandy, Cowasjee Maneckjee and Sons; 100 cases brandy, Cursetjee Byramjee; 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Cowarjee and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—27TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ambassador, s, 18 bales wool, Curroondas Nensey; 6 bales cotton and 20 bales wool, Visrambhoy Ebram; 11 bales wool, Rujeebally Aliruza; 45 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 32 bales wool, Jaitha Cullianjee; 9 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 25 bales wool, J. O. Yajnath; 20 bales wool, Fazol Mahomed Dama; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria; 30 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber; 25 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 300 bales cotton, J. C. Bashby and Co.; 11 boxes grass oil, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 12 bales cotton and 18 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund; 328 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 7 bales wool, G. H. Curimbhoy; 16 cases hingda, H. M. Huskel.

Timor, s, 16 bales cotton, Mooljee Heerjee; 500 bundles galls, Premjee Runchordass; 29 bales cotton, Dewamull Suchanund; 184 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co.

South Tyne, s, 900 packages wet dates, Enderjee Moonsee.

Dreadnought, 190 bales cotton, J. D. Varia.

Crighton, s, 277 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co.; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 500 bundles galls, Premjee Runchord; 50 bales wool, Somjee Veerjee; 41 bales hemp, M. Nuthoobhoy.

Norah Greame, 150 tons old iron, R. Naron and Co.

Hutton, s, 1,000 packages wet dates, Shariff Salimahomed and Co.; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 320 cwts. horns, Hasum Noormamed; 731 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co.; 530 bales wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co.; 300 bags wheat, H. A. H. Essac.

Como, s, 600 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Nagsee; 155 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co.; 7 bales cotton, V. Poonsey and Co.; 13 bales wool, W. Nicol and Co.; 18 bales cotton, Chootalall Joogulbhoy; 20 bales cotton, N. Purbhoodass; 41 bales cotton, B. Ambaidass.

Celia, s, 19 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 15 bales hides, Suckoor Wooseman; 31 bales wool and 27 bales cotton, H. Kheldass.

Orlando, s, 1,000 bags wheat, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia, s, 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hydaspes, s, 100 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia, s, 58 bags ground nuts, Alsen Riebe and Co.; 12 packages teel seed, S. Tyebjee and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Persia, s, 3 bales hides, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Persia, s, 25 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Hydaspes, s, 6 bales silk, Hajee Zanall Abadin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellora, s, 49 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co.; 178 bales cotton, Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 32 bales cotton, Chaglia Dattoo; 9 chests opium, Kadernath Sewchund; 14 chests opium, Joogneram Rampurtab; 5 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 27 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 120 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 25½ chests opium, S. E. Sassoon and Co.; 1 chest opium, Cowasjee Bhimjeebhoy; 15 chests opium, Futtabhoy Amejbhoy; 8 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 18 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, L. Hemraz; 6 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 6 bundles E. teeth, Adumjee Peerbhoy; 2 boxes silver dollars, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 91 pieces E. teeth, Adumjee Peerbhoy; 7 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ellora, s, 21 chests opium, Nathajee Sooruzmul; 7 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath; 5½ chests opium, Sumruthroy Khetseedass; 22 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 4½ chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 5 chests opium, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 14 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 3 chests opium, Tarachund Setaram; 11½ chests opium, Hajarimull Nurseingroy; 13 chests opium, Rampertab Calooram; 2 chests opium, Hunmuntram Hurdewdass; 10½ chests opium, Gungabux Chajooram; 2½ chests opium, D. Surowjee, 1 chest opium, N. Parmanundass; 17½ chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 7 chests opium, Ardaser Burjorjee Mody and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 24.

Fleming, Surgeon, Bengal, civil employ, to retire from service, from Calcutta.

Silton, Captain, Royal Artillery.

Annesley, Lieutenant-Colonel Staff Corps, on duty, from Mhow.

Lucas, Colonel, Deputy Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.

Swinton, Captain, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, on sick leave, from Kamptee.

JANUARY 25.

McDiarmid, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kirkee.

JANUARY 26.

Winter, Lieutenant, 70th Bengal Regiment, on furlough, from Hassan Abdul.

JANUARY 27.

Watson, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Jubbulpore.

Baker, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, on sick leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 21.

Becke, Captain, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to.

JANUARY 27.

Watson, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.

Winter, Lieutenant, 70th Bengal Regiment, on furlough, to Europe.

Fenwick, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.

Turner, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, to Europe.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 16th January 1873.

The following transfers have been sanctioned provisionally by the Rt Hon the C-in-C in India:—

Capt C R E Wheatley, to Baty, 20th Brig, R A.

Capt C D A Straker, to Supernumerary, 20th Brig, R A.

Lt A N Pearse, to No 5 Baty, 5th Brig, R A.

Lt H P Willoughby, to D Baty, 2 th Brig R A.

Asst Surg A W Duke, 20th Brig, to No. 3 Baty, 23rd Brig R A.

With reference to G O C C, dated 7th Jan 1873, p 2, Major E T Ouchterlony has been provisionally posted to 7th Baty, 6th Brig, R A, vice Nairn who exchanges.

Lt Col W Graves from general duty, Rangoon, to Offg Wing Officer 27th N I, on departure of Major Salter.

Lt C M A Morant, attached 1st L C, is appointed Offg Adjt, 4th L C.

Lt Col G W Playfair, S C, Wing Officer 30th N I, having been found fit to return to his duty by a medical board at Bangalore, on the 6th Jan 1873, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in G O C C of the 6th Dec 1872 is cancelled from the date of his return to duty.

The following orders are confirmed :—

By the Officer Comdg Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, directing Staff Asst Su g P R D Gabbett, doing duty with 76th Foot, to do duty with 16th Lancers until furth r or ders.

By the Officer Comdg Malabar and Canara, appointing Capt. W Coningham, Adjt, 25th N I, to officiate as Brig Major, Malabar and Canara, vice Capt. E Faunce, proceeding on sick certificate.

By the Officer Comdg. 25th N I, appointing Lt A W Carter, in officiate as Adjt, without prejudice to his duties as 2nd Wing Subn, vice Capt and Adjt W Coningham on other duty.

By the Officer Comdg 12th N I, appointing Capt L C Desborough, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, without prejudice to his other duties during the absence of Captain Simpson on other duty, or until further orders, vice Capt Thorpe proceeding on command to Vizagapatam.

By the Officer Comdg. 33rd N I, appointing Capt W N Wroughton to officiate as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his duties as Adjt, vice Capt B H Preston on other duty.

By the Officer Comdg 4th N I, appointing Lt. Col Rainey, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, B. Major Stewart, to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer and Capt Cherry, Offig Adjt and Squad Sub 4th L C.

By the Officer Comg 33rd N I, appointing Capt B H Preston to officiate as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his duties as 1st Wing Subn, vice Capt W N Wroughton.

By the Officer Comdg Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, directing Col A H A Hervey to assume Comd of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force from the 23rd Dec. 1872.

By the Officer Comdg 40th N I, appointing Lt. Col C Nicholls to officiate as Comdt, Lt. Col T Austin to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, Capt P A Van Homrigh to officiate as Wing Officer, and Capt E W Flint to officiate as Qr Mr, without prejudice to their other duties, vice Col Hervey on other duty.

By the Officer Comdg Vizianagrum, appointing Capt R J B Simpson, Adjt, 12th N I, Station Staff Officer, Vizianagram, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Capt L C Desborough, relieved.

By the officer Comdg Malabar and Canara, appointing Col C P Molony, as next Senior Officer, to assume Comd of the Provinces of Malabar and Canara, vice Brige-Genl J Kitson, proceeding on sick leave.

PUNJAUB ORDERS.

(*Punjaub Gazette*, January 23.)

Lieut. Col. J. Fulton, Suptg. Engr. 3rd grade, having reported his return from furlough, is posted to the Western Jumna Canal Circle, of which he took over charge from Capt. A. M. Brandreth on the forenoon of the 6th January 1873.

Capt. A. M. Brandreth, R. E., Ex. Engr. 1st grade, to take charge of the Special Survey Division, Western Jumna Canal Circle.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.		Arrival of packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 3	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 7	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Jan. 31	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M
China	,, 28	...	4-30 P.M.	}	No after
Australia	Feb. 8	...	4-30 P.M.		packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 17	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 17	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair Season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Register-d Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

	At P.M.		At 7 P.M.
Monday	Feb. 3	Monday	Apr. 21
,,	,, 10	,,	,, 28
,,	,, 17	,,	May 5
,,	,, 24	,,	,, 12
,,	Mar. 3	,,	,, 19
,,	,, 10	,,	,, 26
,,	,, 17	,,	At 5½ P.M.
,,	,, 24	Friday	May 30
,,	,, 31	,,	June 6
,,	Apr. 7	,,	,, 13
,,	,, 14		

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindis is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows th dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.
Tuesday Jan. 28	Tuesday	Apr. 22
,, Feb. 11	Monday	May 5
,, ,, 25	,,	,, 19
,, Mar. 11	,,	June 2
,, ,, 25	,,	,, 16
,, Apr. 8	,,	,, 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.
Saturday Feb. 8	Saturday	May 3
,, Mar. 8	,,	,, 18
,, Apr. 5	,,	June 23

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies is 8 as. 8 pies.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday	Feb. 7	Friday	Apr. 18
,,	,, 21	,,	May 2
,,	Mar. 7	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 21	Wednesday	,, 28
,,	Apr. 4		

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday	Jan. 31	Friday	Apr. 11
,,	Feb. 14	,,	,, 25
,,	,, 28	,,	May 9
,,	Mar. 14	,,	,, 23
,,	,, 28		

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined time table, shows the dates of departure of mails for Mauritius and Reunion for the first half of 1873 :—

REGULAR MAILS.		SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.	
Monday	Feb. 17	Monday	Feb. 24
,,	Mar. 17	,,	Mar. 24
,,	Apr. 14	,,	Apr. 21
,,	May 12	,,	May 19
,,	June 6	,,	June 13

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

The following table of the steam packet service between Aden and Zanzibar, and *vice versâ*, is published for general information. The service will be a monthly one in connection with mail steamers from England :—

Leave Bombay.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Zanzibar.
Feb. 17. ...	Feb. 25.	Feb. 28. ...	March 9.
March 17. ...	March 25.	March 28. ...	April 5.
April 14. ...	April 22.	April 25. ...	May 7.
May 12. ...	May 20.	May 23. ...	June 4.
Leave Zanzibar.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Bombay.
Feb. 13. ...	Feb. 24.	Feb. 27. ...	March 7.
March 13. ...	March 24.	March 27. ...	April 4.
April 12. ...	April 21.	April 24. ...	May 2.
May 10. ...	May 19.	May 22. ...	May 30.
June 7. ...	June 19.	June 13. ...	June 27.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kumrra, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and these from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Rhed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 5-30 P.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M., and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Bond evening at 7 o'cl ck, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 7 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ¼ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Rs. 1 via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, 23RD JANUARY.

LOAFING about this small village is æsthetic work. One stands appalled at the High Court, to begin with. It is not easy to conceive the conditions of art that induced the architect to plant upon the broad surface of so grand a pile a couple of ridiculous structures that serve to recall to a blind memory the pinnacles of the Charing Cross Hotel and those of the infamous establishment in Westminster Street.

I find Calcutta to be a miracle of life and funniment compared to the island. Looking at the files of the papers, properly so designated, and with a casual glance at the columns of the *Exchange Gazette*, one is electrified by the evidences of life and the hopes of glory that those well edited emanations convey.

The theatres are doing only fairly. A considerable acquisition has been gained in Miss Nye, and the house ought to pay, but I doubt the public. When we were young men, the public used to be much more liberal and free and open than in the present day. From all my observations I have to conclude that the public has to a grand extent lost its love of Art and its readiness to part with its coppers. All the worse for the public, say I, and when the delightful public shall be stinted to the *pabulum* which ordinary experience may calculate upon as to be the amount of fit remuneration for hard intellectual work, the public is entirely certain not to *shout* as we were wont to understand the expression in Australasian Colonies, but to explain with epithets *ad lib.*

To travel from Australia to the pretty theatre in Chowringhee is no great distance. Our old acquaintance Lewis carries on high tricks as of old. Were it not that he has a well qualified and brightly talented wife, I very much fear that most of the pieces he puts before the public would be incontinently damned.

You won't be much surprised to learn that the Imperial Legislature restrict their labours to the condensation of what thoughtful people have put on parchment years and years ago. I feel, and you ought to feel, pitiful for the infatuates. Only to think of a small committee of men, weak intellectually, sitting in Council on the destinies of an empire like this! *N'est ce pas trop riche?* And to hear them talk solemnly about the woes of emigrants to the West Indies, about the details of police discipline in all parts of India, about harbour arrangements, and Camp of Exercise! All I can say, thinking to myself, is, that the Viceroy and the Council Secretary must have wonderful powers of gravity. I for one could not stand it for any reasonable period.

BOMBAY.

A LIBRARY AT MATHERAN.—A movement is being set on foot to start a library at Matheran.

THE BOMBAY GUN CLUB will meet for practice as usual on the Byculla Flats on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

CHOLERA.—Two cases of cholera were reported to have occurred at Breach Candy Road on Saturday; one case proved fatal.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were twenty-four European vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

EDUCATIONAL.—Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, who had been on two months' leave to Poona, resumed charge of his office on Friday.

THE NEW DISPENSARY AT BULSAR.—Last week the new dispensary, erected at the expense of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, was opened at Bulsar. It has cost nearly Rs. 10,000.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—Members are requested to meet in the office of the Superintendent of Marine at a quarter to 5 this evening, to arrange for the Regatta and other business.

ANOTHER SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY AT SURAT.—The *Bombay Samachar* gives out that a movement is being set on foot to start a new Spinning and Weaving Company at Surat.

THE SURAT PRAJA SOMAJ.—On Friday afternoon, a meeting of the members of the managing committee of the Surat Praja Somaj was held in the hall of the Surat Andrews Library.

VAGRANCY ACT.—James Crabell, a European, was charged yesterday before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, with being a vagrant, and was ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

A NEW SOLICITOR.—At the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Mr. Mooljee Bhowaneedass, son-in-law of the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, was sworn as a solicitor of the High Court.

SURAT SMALL CAUSE COURT.—The *Surya Prakash* states that a petition, signed by about 700 persons, has been forwarded to His Excellency the Governor, praying for the abolition of the Surat Small Cause Court.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD-SHIP.—Shaik Baloo, employed on board the steam-ship Hydaspes, got seriously injured on Saturday by accidentally falling from the gangway of the ship into a prow that was lying alongside. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A Goanese cook named Antone Manoel was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing a gold neck ornament, the property of his mistress, Reeta, woman. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to receive six stripes.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday convicted one Morar Nanjee of fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, nine caps and a handkerchief, belonging to a Parsee named Merwanjee Byramjee, and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—On Saturday morning a Mahomedan woman, residing with her husband in Huzara Mohla, near Nagpada, cut her throat with a large sheath knife. It seems that she has been out of her mind for some days past. She is in a precarious state in the hospital.

THEFT ON BOARD-SHIP.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Mussulman named Ahmed Mahomed was charged with stealing a packet of candles, part cargo of the British ship Orlando. He was convicted and sentenced to receive eight stripes on board-ship.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 311 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 95 were under sentences from the High Court, 182 from the Magistrates of Police, 30 from Military Courts Martial, and 4 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 233 were natives and the remaining 78 were Europeans.

THE ENGINE DEPARTMENT OF THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—On Saturday night a locomotive engine was being removed from the level crossing at the Elphinstone College to the Victoria Gardens, to be exhibited at the forthcoming Bombay Exhibition, when it ran over the toes of a native, who had to be taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.—On Wednesday thirty-nine candidates presented the mselves before Mr. W. H. Newnham, Acting District Judge of Surat, to obtain certificates for admission to the District Pleaders' examination to be held in Bombay in March next. Thirty-three were granted certificates and the rest were rejected because they failed to pass an examination in the sixth vernacular standard.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Fidelio	Beethoven.
Selection	Le Boi Carotte	Offenbach.
Valse	Die Schwebenden Geister	Hecker.
Selection	Don Pasquale	Donizetti.
Quadrille	Potpourri	Strauss.
Galop	Fruh und Heiter	Faust.

THEFT AND ESCAPING FROM LEGAL CUSTODY.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, a man named Goolab Kalakhan was charged with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to Mr. Howell. He was also charged with escaping from legal custody. The magistrate, on the evidence, convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him for the first offence to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and for the second to two months' imprisonment.

MR. NEWNHAM'S BUTLER.—The butler of Mr. Newnham, Judge of Surat, who was lately sentenced by the full-power Magistrate of the Station, Mr. Jugjeewandas Khooshaldas, to a term of imprisonment and fine, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, has appealed to the Sessions Court against the decision of the magistrate. Mr. Newnham having himself prosecuted the case, asked the High Court to transfer the appeal to some other Court.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday a case was called for hearing, in which John Gallyot charged Richard Collymore with assaulting him. The defendant was fined Rs. 20 for non-appearance. In the course of the day he appeared before the magistrate and explained the reason why he absented himself, and the fine was remitted. The case was again called for hearing, but the complainant was not in Court, and consequently it was postponed.

ILLICIT SALE OF LIQUOR.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Parsee named Nusserwanjee Cowasjee was charged with selling a pint bottle of liquor after sunset, in contravention of his licence. He was also charged with selling illicitly by retail spirituous liquor, without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. He was found guilty and fined twenty rupees. Another Parsee named Sorabjee was charged with illicitly selling spirituous liquor, and was fined Rs. 20.

HIGH COURT.—28TH JANUARY.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

688-72—Shamrao P.—Shamrao Pandoorung v. Aminabibee widow, &c.—M. H. Khan.

761-72—C. Tyabjee—Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia v. A. C. Brice and others—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

729-71—Mr. Hope—Bomonjee Nowrojee Cooper v. Mahomed Hajee Alli—Dallas and Lynch. (Settled.)

140-71—Jefferson and Payne—Kisondas Junnadas v. Sewlall Motilall—Craigie, Lynch and Owen. (Part heard.)

767-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v. Soorjee Thackersey and another—C. Tyabjee.

932-71—Leathes and Crawford—Ramjee Setiba and another v. Moorar Poonja—Dallas and Lynch.

28-71—C. Tyabjee—The Hon. A. R. Scoble and others v. Cazee Mahomed Hoosein b n, &c., and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen; Prescot and Winter; and Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

SHORT CAUSES.

683-72—Craigie, Lynch an l Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation v. Cai ano Francisco Pinto—No appearance.

697-72—In person—Gunesdas Nur ingdas and another v. Shrimandas Hanootram—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

637-71—Jeffreson and Pay—Chugonlall Hurjivundas v. Sewa Rajee—No appearance.

738-71—Hearn Cleveland and Peile—Cur ondas Nensey v. Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher.

748-71—D. Dallas—Kongsia, Chinaman v. Ramcristna Bulall—M. H. Khan.

530-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Girdhur Roopjee v. Motiram Tricumdas and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

321-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Mh rbai widow v. Khoja Allibhoy Somjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

655-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Memon Hajee Sullaman v. Bai B yabai widow—C. Tyabjee.

753-71—Leathes and Crawford—Abdoolla bin Alli Soheb Coor v. Fatimabibee widow and others—Vinayekrow.

593-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another v. Cooverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

649-69—C. Tyabjee—Jaffer Suswance and another v. Sha Gocultboy Futtechund—Dallas and Lynch.

651-69—C. Tyabjee—Jaffer Suswance and another v. Gocultboy Futtechund—Dallas and Lynch.

589-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Hurigopal Premsookdass v. Sitaram Radhakison—Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICES GREEN.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

745-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Khatao Ludha v. Cursondass Nansey—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

SUMMARY SUITS.

24-73—Prescot and Winter—Thomas Fisher Punnett v. Khimjee Ramjee—No appearance.

29-73—In person—Hirjeebhoy Framjee v. Dorabjee Eduljee—No appearance.

SHORT CAUSES.

727-72—C. Tyabjee—Cooverjee Pragjee v. Desai Huriram and another—No appearance.

736-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—George Colic v. Nanabhoy Bomonjee—No appearance.

742-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Naronjee Damodhur v. Vussonjee Nathoo—No appearance.

CLAIM FOR HEARING.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act, and in the matter of Government—Mrs. Hough and others—Claimants. (Part heard.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

739-69—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Wassoodew Luxmonjee v. Veshodabai widow—Khunderao.

515-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—A. D. Sassoon and others v. Kursondass Mayachund—No appearance.

542-70—Jefferson & Payne—Jairaj Peerbhoy and others v. Eldon Stewart Curry and others—Dallas and Lynch.

608-70—R. S. Dallas (for pauper)—Dayabhoy Mathooradass v. Rambhawoo Basker—No appearance.

617-70—Crsigie, Lynch and Owen—Matter of petition of Richard Latham and others v. Jaitha Vullubjee—No appearance.

666-70—C. Tyabjee—S. Tyabjee and Company v. Mahomed Ally Easoobhoy and another—No appearance.

786-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kesowjee Mahdowjee v. Bhimjee Ghirdhur—Manisty and Fletcher.

849-70—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Tapidass Vurujdass and anothers v. Assar Purshotum and another—No appearance.

864-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Sam Mendel v. Francis Martin and others—Leathes and Crawford.

873-70—Leathes and Crawford—Premjee Issur v. Joseph Frederick Aldridge—Rimington, Hore & Langley.

878-70—K. Morojee—Heerlall Girdhur v. Nusserwanjee Jamasjee—Dallas and Lynch.

879-70—Leathes and Crawford—Madhowrao Dinanath v. Purshotum Govind and another—No appearance.

907-70—Shamrao—Tricumdas Dinanath v. Nanabhoy Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.

936-70—Leathes and Crawford—Ramjee Setiba and another v. Morar Poonja—Dallas and Lynch.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Nacoda, arrived on the 26th instant from Cutch (January 23rd) with a general cargo and one hundred and sixty-seven deck passengers from different ports.

THE SHIP BRISTOLIAN, 915 tons, Captain J. Morgan, arrived on the 25th instant from Chittagong (December 24th) with a cargo of 1,630 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

THE SHIP VICTORIA BRIDGE, 830 tons, Captain R. Spencer, arrived in the harbour on the 25th instant from Mauritius (November 30th) with a cargo of 14,135 bags sugar, and ten native deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Mahomed Sedick.

THE BRIG VEERA LUTCHMEE, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived on the 25th instant from Cochin (January 2nd) with the following cargo:—29 bundles dry ginger, 2,272 bundles coir yarn, 743 coils rope, 12,500 cocoanuts, 2 bags rice, and 1 tin paint. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Capa Muna.

THE BARQUE CEYLON, 590 tons, Captain Jomes Joass, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Mauritius (December 12th) with the following cargo:—9,333 bags sugar, 1 case iron safe, and 1 case muskets. She brought seven deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP JANE LAW, 1,272 tons, Captain P. Simpson, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Liverpool (September 14th) with a cargo of 1,920 tons coals. She spoke the ship Sisto, from Cardiff to Bombay, 113 days out, on the 24th December. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. R. Angus and Co.

THE SHIP SEAFORTH, 1,189 tons, Captain W. E. Woodward, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Calcutta (December 29th) with a cargo of 19,389 bags rice, 1,254 bales jute, 376 bales gunnies, and 278 bags sugar. She brought Mr. and Mrs. Woodward as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

FREIGHTS AT RANGOON.—We are told that such active competition exists at the present time between the steam vessels of the B. I. Company and the other boats engaged in the Straits and Ponkah carrying trade, that freights have fallen just two-thirds below what they were a few months ago, and threaten to go even lower.—*Rangoon Mail*, Jan. 18.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. EUPHRATES, 499 tons Captain J. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with the following cargo:—From Bagdad—29 bundles specie, 12 baskets fruit, 2 bags wheat, 11 packages sundries, 3 cases books, 15 bags nuts, 2 kegs pickles, and 2 horses. From Bussorah—1 case apparel, 20 bundles specie, and 3 cases shoes. From Bushire—33 bundles silk, 1,407 bales cotton, 7 bundles specie, 4 bundles pearls, 21 packages attaree, 13 bags almonds, 1 bag carpets, 12 cases rasins, 50 bags roots, 3 bags rice, 3 bales wool, 4 cases sherbut, and 6 horses. From Bahrein—3 packages pearls From Linga—17 packages pearls, 3 packages specie, and 12 boxes assafœtida. From Bunder Abbas—205 packages assafœtida, 53 bales wool, 1 bundle silk, 2 bags gum, and 1 bundle fishmaws. From Muscat—17 bundles specie, 1 bundle hulwa, and 1 box jalap. From Guadur—15 bales wool and 10 bundles fishmaws. From Kurrachee—9 bundles fishmaws, 14 packages. indigo, 2 bundles specie, 1 case Sind work, 2 boxes powder, tarpaulin, and 10 bales wool. She brought the following passengers:—Mr. Woodside, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Meyers, Mrs. Proden, Captain and Mrs. Gray, Mr. Christie, Mr. Fazel Khakee, one native native lady, Mr. Azavedo, and forty deck passengers from different ports.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		JANUARY.		LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.			H. M.	FT. IN.
10 42 m	4 7	Tuesday..... 28		5 3 a	3 5
11 45 a	7 8			5 4 m	8 7
11 34 m	5 5	Wednesday ... 29		5 46 m	4 5
.....	.....			5 51 a	8 8
0 25 m	8 1	Thursday 30		6 33 m	5 4
0 25 a	5 9			6 37 a	8 3
1 5 m	8 3	Friday 31		7 49 m	6 0
1 17 a	5 8			7 24 a	7 4
1 46 m	7 8	Saturday 1		8 5 m	6 4
2 8 a	5 4			8 11 a	6 0
2 20 m	6 11	Sunday 2		8 52 m	6 2
3 0 a	4 5			8 57 a	4 5
3 10 m	5 9	Monday..... 3		9 37 m	5 8
3 53 a	3 8			9 46 a	3 0

Moon—New, 29th, 19 h. 17 m. P.M.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O.'S S.S. CHINA, 2,010 tons, and 400 H. P., Captain C. G. Perrins, sailed yesterday for England with the English mail, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. James Graham, Mrs. Pridden and infant, Lieut. J. A. Winter, and Miss Mayer. She took the following cargo:—1,734 bales cotton, 75 bales wool, 938 cwts. gum, 50 cwts. fishmaws, 77 cwts. ivory, 890 cwts. coffee and sundries.

EXPLANATION WANTED.

CAN any one state why Colonel Phayre has been appointed to act as Political Superintendent of Pahlunpore, and what pay he will draw, the situation being *inferior* in every respect to his Sind appointment?

Can any information be afforded why Colonel Mainwaring, who has been some 20 years on the Sind frontier, has been summarily removed by an officer who has only been a few months there?

The above strange appointments having just appeared in the *Government Gazette*, the undersigned is most anxious to know how they can in any way be justified.

MUGGINS.

ADEN NEWS REPORT.

(FROM 12TH TO 15TH JAN. 1873.)

IT is reported that the Turks have captured the hill known as "Sowrak," a commanding position on the borders of Yeman, between thirty and forty miles distant from Taiz. It is also said they have occupied Dumish and Harwa, villages thought to be a few miles S. E. of the same city. Both these places are in the highlands.

The Governor of Taiz has imposed a cess of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on goods passing down to Aden by kafilas from the highlands, while on those proceeding to Mocha only 2½ per cent. is to be levied. It is thought the Mootasarrif hopes to revive the now almost abandoned port of Mocha by this measure.

There was a heavy shower of rain on the morning of the 12th January, but not more than six inches depth of water was collected in the Tawella tanks. The weather continues cloudy, and colds and catarrhs are prevalent.

Hostilities have broken out between the Foodhlees and the Yaffaces in consequence of the latter having turned off the water of the Nazaa rivulet which irrigates the country of the former.

The Italian men-of-war Vedetta and Governolo, from Suez, anchored in the harbour on the 14th January.

The s. s. Babel from Busrah, with Ali Pasha, the newly-appointed Mootasarrif or Civil Governor of Sana on board, arrived here on the evening of the 12th January and left yesterday for Jedda.

HIGH COURT.—27TH JANUARY.

YESTERDAY the following motions were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

ENSIGN JAMES MOON V. THOMSON AND CO.

In this suit the Advocate-General appeared to show cause, on behalf of the defendants, against an order made on the 20th of January last whereby the defendants were restrained from selling or receiving goods in connection with the business carried on by them under the name of Messrs. Thomson and Co. The suit was brought on an agreement dated the 14th of August 1870, in which it was arranged that the plaintiff, having advanced Rs. 6,000, should hold a lien on the goods of the defendants' for that sum, and that if that sum were not paid at the expiration of twelve months from the date mentioned, twelve months' notice should be given by the plaintiff before instituting legal proceedings. The plaint went on to state that the defendants were in embarrassed circumstances and contemplated selling their goods. No allegation was made that the stipulated twelve months' notice had been given, neither was it a fact that the notice had been given, and the plaintiff sought to anticipate the power given in that agreement, which the Advocate-General contended he could not do. The first defendant, Mr. Thomson, had written a letter to the plaintiff, in which he showed himself in every way desirous to secure the plaintiff payment of the amount due to him, and in which he added that there would be sufficient for the payment of all creditors in full if time were allowed him to dispose of the stock The plaintiff however had, through his constituted attornies, Messrs. Swift and Farrow, filed a suit and obtained an interim injunction which restrained the defendants from carrying on their business as chemists as was seriously detrimental to them and their creditors.

The Advocate-General then proceeded to show cause against the continuance of the interim injunction, and Mr. Latham replied in support of the rule, after which

Mr. Justice Bayley said that the question lay on a point of law as to whether the plaintiff had power to sue without giving twelve months' notice, and he thought that if the parties could be ready, the better course would be to have the case on Thursday or Friday for final disposal.

The further hearing of the case was accordingly fixed for Thursday next.

NICHOLAS DE GA V. ANNE PENNELL AND PESTONJEE DINSHAW.

In this suit Mr. Pigot, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved for a decree against the second defendant for want of a written statement. He held a Prothonotary's certificate, dated the 25th January, which certified that no written statement had been filed by him. The time allowed for the filing of it had expired on the 9th of December 1872. The defendant now applied, through his solicitors, Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, for two months' time.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the defendant, who, he said, as his Lordship was aware, was under a very serious charge at the coming Criminal Sessions, and at present all his time was occupied in giving his solicitors instructions for his defence, and it was, he submitted, rather hard to expect him to enter into his defence in a civil suit until after the Sessions. No damage could result to his learned friend's client, who already held an interim injunction in the suit.

The Judge observed that the suit was No. 543 of 1872, and neither he nor any of his learned colleagues had yet commenced the long-causes of January 1872, so that it was unlikely that it would come on for hearing for some time yet. So under the circumstances, he did not think the plaintiff would be prejudiced if the two months' time asked for were granted.

Time extended to 27th March, on or before which date the second defendant's written statement is to be filed (the first defendant having already filed one). Costs of the present application to be costs in the suit.

AN IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW.

IN a case in which one Priagdas Ragoonathdas, a Marwarree soucar, was under trial before Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Entee, Magistrate F.P. of Khandeish, the right of a landlord to enter a building in the occupation of his tenant, without giving him notice to vacate, was discussed. The magistrate, in an able judgment, which we quote below, decided that such entry was illegal, and the person making it liable to punishment as a trespasser.

The Magistrate said—The facts established by the evidence in this case are that the accused, Priagdas Ragoonathdas, caused a woman named Chundra to open the lock of a house in occupation of one Bhowani Sham, in his absence, and to turn out the property it contained; and that he ultimately took possession of it himself by applying his own lock on the door. This is proved by clear, straightforward and unimpeachable testimony of witnesses, most of whom were indebted to the accused, and who had consequently an interest in pleasing rather than in displeasing him. No attempt has been made on the part of the defence to refute, or even to disparage, this evidence. The defence appears to be twofold:—1st. That Bhowani was not in possession of the house on the day on which it is said to have been broken into, and that, therefore, he was neither injured nor annoyed; and 2ndly, that the accused had entered the house without intending either to commit an offence, or to intimidate, insult, or annoy anyone in possession of the property, and did not therefore commit criminal trespass, as defined in the Indian Penal Code. The points to be determined are accordingly:—1st. Whether Bhowani Sham was actually in possession on the day in question, and if so, whether his possession was disturbed in such a way as to cause him annoyance; and 2ndly, whether the accused had a right of entry in the way he did, and if he had, whether he exercised it in such a way as to cause injury, or to give annoyance, if any, in the exercise of a legal right. With regard to the first issue it has been attempted to be made out that, for about two months before the day on which this happened, Bhowani had resided at another village; that during his absence he had lent the key of his house to the woman Chundra, who was his sister; that she had returned the key to him and he had consequently not taken charge of the house; and that she gave up the house and emptied it of its contents whilst she herself was in charge of the property. There is not slightest shadow of evidence produced in support of this allegation, except a rambling statement extracted from the cross-examination of the principal offender, Chundra. That her evidence is wholly unworthy of credit would appear at a mere glance of her deposition. She has also contradicted her first statement made at the time she was herself tried for this offence, and of which she was convicted on her own confession. Though standing in the relationship of a sister to Bhowani, she appears to have acted as his enemy all along. She appears to have been kept and supported by the accused, and does not at all make any secret of her being an interested witness. She says, "after the house was vacated we applied our lock to the door. By our I mean that belonging to me and the accused. As I eat his salt, of course his interests are identical with mine. My brother gives me nothing." The police patell of the village, an apparently respectable man, produced on behalf of the accused, states that Bhowani left the village in consequence of a serious quarrel with his sister, and it was not likely that, under these circumstances, he would make her the custodian of his property. On the very day on which he returned after his long absence, he appears to have lodged a complaint against this very sister for stealing some of his property whilst he was away. This was only eight or ten days before the date of this offence, and it was extremely improbable that, even if he did entrust his property to her during his absence, he should have allowed her to retain possession of what was left, after such a singular instance of the way in which she discharged her trust. The facts sought to be established are not only absurd on the face of them, but would also, if proved, give a far more heinous aspect to the offence. If Chundra, whilst acting as Bhowani's agent, betrayed his interests, she committed a serious breach of trust, and the accused in abetting it abetted an offence punishable much more severely than the one he stands charged with. It appears the ludicrous aspect of this side of the defence has even forced itself on the notice of the gentlemen conducting the defence, as it would seem from the discreet silence they kept in regard to it on the final day of hearing. There is no reason to doubt Bhowani's statement that he was in possession of his own house; and as regards the annoying nature of its disturbance, by breaking open a lock and turning out his property into the streets, it is too self-evident to require proof in support of it. The second line of defence is a more sensible and important one and deserves careful consideration, as this is, I believe, the first case of the sort under the Indian Penal Code after it was enacted, and there are, therefore, no precedents to guide me. Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee argues that the house was purchased from Bhowani, who was only allowed to live in it as a tenant by the accused; and that the latter caused it to be opened and entered, not with intent to commit an offence, but under an impression, erroneous or otherwise as it may be, that he had a right to take possession of the house as owner at any time he liked, and that his intention was not therefore to cause unnecessary injury or annoyance. For this purpose, it is necessary to see whether the accused was legally entitled to break open the house and enter it as an owner; for, if he were not, his mistakes, however unintentional, would be a mistake not of fact, but of law, and would, therefore, not be a sufficient answer to the charge. A sale bond and a counter part of a lease, both executed by Bhowani, the former to the accused and the latter to his father in 1866 and 1867 respectively, are produced in support of this statement. Before they were produced on behalf of the accused, Bhowani had referred to the sale bond as a fictitious document, fraudulently executed without any consideration, for preventing the distribution of his property among his creditors. It is argued that the simple fact of his passing the deed acts as an estoppel and debars him from acknowledging its fraudulent character. This argument is too far-fetched. Without waiting to enquire how far the doctrine of estoppels holds good in criminal law, it must be remembered that Bhowani does not make this statement in order to profit by it, but is compelled to do so at his own personal risk. This court cannot pass a decree in his favour. He has not instituted this action, and does not appear here as a complainant, eager to establish his position against the accused. He is simply examined as a witness, and in confessing, as he does, his share in the conspiracy, he, instead of gaining anything, criminates himself to a serious extent. The doctrine of estoppels, if it prevented people from speaking the truth under an oath and thereby abetted perjury, would be a choice specimen of the curiosities of law. Though I am of opinion that Bhowani was not only at liberty, but was also bound to reveal the nature of the document produced, and though his statement receives a tinge of truth from the fact of the sale bond and the counter part of the lease being executed to the accused and his father when they were living and trading separately and when their interests were not identical, still I do not think it necessary to go into this question at present, as the assumption of the bonds being genuine would not affect the merits of the case. The lease is for an indefinite period, and as it bears a stamp of eight annas for a monthly rental of a quarter of a rupee, it can hold good as long as its operation has not ceased by other causes. (Vide article 41, Schedule A of Act X. of 1862.) Bhowani must under it be considered as a tenant at will, as it stipulates that he should vacate the premises on demand. And a tenant at will is a lawful occupant, whom it would be wrongful to eject, without due notice, or an action at law, if necessary. It is alleged that in cases like this daily trespasses are made, sometimes also by advice of professional gentlemen at Bombay, for the purpose of asserting the landlord's title, and that nobody there dreams of considering them as criminal offences. This may be true of Bombay and perhaps much more. The intelligent people there, with their acuter sense of law, often resort to means less peaceful than simply breaking the lock of a house. But we in the Mofussil are not happily yet enlightened enough to profit by such civilized institutions as gangs of club men and talimwallas and other equally interesting characters, who accomplish in a moment what the cumbrous proceedings of our law courts fail after trying one's patience for weeks or months together. It is to be hoped, however, that our Bombay friends would not prematurely force on us practices for which we feel ourselves utterly unprepared as yet. Now, however, that the question has been raised, it may be remarked as worthy of notice that greater attention appears to have been paid in Bombay to English than to Indian law; and to the English law criminal trespass, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, is almost wholly unknown except in so far as it relates to forcible entries and detainers. Many a trespass which would here be punishable as criminal, could in England be redressed civilly only; but for all that, the English law also considers acts like those of the accused as illegal and unjustifiable, and awards damages to the person injured by them. It does not punish them criminally, because there is no provision in it for treating trespasses, resulting in unnecessary annoyance as criminal as there is in the Indian Penal Code. Once a house is made over to a tenant it is considered illegal in its owner to take possession of it without demand, or notice, which was not made, or given, in this case. Addison says, in his treatise on the Law of Contracts, 5th edition, page 316, that "a landlord who has permitted a tenant to occupy property will be bound by his own acts and cannot afterwards treat such a tenant as a trespasser and turn him out of possession without a proper notice to quit." In the cases of *Rex* v. *Bathurst* and *Rex* v. *Wilson*, it has been held that if a person has once gained lawful possession, the land owner is punishable for a forcible entry if he enters with a strong hand to dispossess him. In all such cases the remedy lies, as above said, in actions of ejectment, such as those prescribed in the statutes 1 and 2, Victoria, chapter 74. It has been held in *Lane* v. *Dixon*, that if the landlord takes advantage of the temporary absence of the tenant, as in this case, to fasten up the doors of his apartments and exclude him from re-entering, the tenant may recover damages for breaking and entering, even if he had never actually entered the rooms. If the witness Chundra is to be believed, the lease had virtually ceased to operate as, after its execution, Bhowani was evicted and again permitted to occupy the house, and for which occupation there is no lease produced. Even if this be true, a forcible ejection would be equally a trespass. Addison, in his work on the Law of Torts, says that—"if a person is allowed to continue on the land and the landowner sleeps upon his rights, he will gain a possession, wrongful though it be, and cannot be forcibly ejected." Mr. Chief Justice Tindal further remarks that, if the landlord in making his entry has been guilty of a breach of a positive statute, or of an offence against the common law, such violation of the law causes the possession thereby obtained to be illegal. That there are enactments in this presidency for restoring possession to lawful owners, or holders, is well known, and there was no necessity for having recourse to violent means. It is not contended that the entry in this case was for distraint of goods for rent due, and I have not therefore discussed the question in that light at all; though even in that case the accused's position would, I think, hardly have improved. It is thus clear that the accused had no legal right of entry, and that he had, therefore, committed a trespass. If that trespass be coupled with annoyance to Bhowani, the offence as defined in the Penal Code is complete. It would simply be a waste of time to say that the accused did not intend to annoy Bhowani when he broke open his house, turned out all his kit into the streets, and took possession of the property without even informing him of it, or giving him an opportunity of vacating it. The procedure being *prima facie* illegal and unjustifiable, the law presumes a criminal intent until it is otherwise proved by the defendant. His action being clearly annoying at first sight, he and he only could explain the circumstances under which a different intention can be established. He was allowed the fullest opportunity to offer an explanation, but under the advice of his vakeels he refused to answer any questions put on that head; and of course it is to be presumed that if any honest explanation were forthcoming, for such able gentlemen as those appearing on behalf of the accused would not have concurred in the advisability of this course. Such being the case, the inference to be drawn under section 193 of the Criminal Procedure Code is obvious. If the man really wanted possession and had no intention of annoying Bhowani, there was nothing to prevent him from giving a notice or making a demand, as people generally do in this part of the country. The inference as regards his intention suggested by the course he adopted, derives additional force from the fact that the sudden appearance of Bhowani had resulted in the greater portion of a false claim made by the accused in a civil court against him being rejected at the first hearing and the trespass being committed on the very day on which that claim was thus disposed of and whilst Bhowani was in Court stating his defence. My attention has been called to Mr. Mayne's remarks on this section. He says, and I quite agree with him, that the annoyance contemplated in this section must be unnecessary or illegal, and instances the case of a creditor dunning a debtor by frequent demands of a just debt as not falling within it. Here the element of a criminal interest is wholly wanting and not at all presumable from the circumstances of the case. But if the same creditor were, under cloak of a similar right, to break open a debtor's lock in his absence and play havoc with his property, I doubt not Mr. Mayne would be the first to advise his prosecution. In a late case, decided by me at Broach, I convicted Jhanervaboo Combe Nandkisore Mungmodar because she kept out of what she considered her own house by shutting up the door and without giving any previous notice to certain persons who had been living in it along with her for years past; and the sentence was confirmed in appeal though the appellate authority considered a different section applicable to the case. By a comparison of section 453 with the sections immediately following it, it would appear that that section is enacted to meet cases like this where no clear intent to commit an offence is traceable. Trespasses with the intention of committing offences are punishable much more heavily. Nor is it necessary that if a trespass is committed for the purpose of annoyance only, such annoyance should be active and personal, and in the presence of the person offended against. In that case all the more heinous forms of trespasses, such as house-breaking, would remain unpunished, if only committed in the absence of the parties thereby injured or annoyed. The Bombay High Court has ruled, in the case of *Hunmunta bin Rudrapa Huresker*, that the simple fact of a man re-entering a house, from which he was evicted by a Civil Court, rendered him liable to be punished for a criminal trespass. And if my memory does not deceive me, this is by no means the first case in which I have convicted a person of house-breaking under this section in the absence of the occupier, and I do not remember of any of those convictions being reversed by the higher Courts. It has been represented that the accused's case deserves a lenient treatment, as he erred in the exercise of what he considered a right. I do not at all think so; on the contrary, I consider his offence a very grave one. If any case deserves to be made an example of for the benefit of others it is this, in which the sole reason for annoying a poor, illiterate Koonbee, by turning his property into the streets and depriving him of a house in which he had lived a lifetime, on pretence of a right acquired by purchase more than six years ago and never exercised before, and without a moment's notice to quit, was, that he did not suffer a decree to be passed against him for a false claim by inconveniently making his appearance before the day of hearing, when it was contemplated to have it passed in his absence. Then, again, when the accused was under trial, the disreputable attempt made by his agents to bribe a person to exercise his influence with the magistrate, must alienate all sympathy for the man, even if his other acts deserved it, which they certainly do not. The superior intelligence and ample resources at the command of these so-called soucars enable them to inflict, undetected, an amount of tyranny on the poor ryots, which in this district in particular is almost appalling. As the man, however, holds a very high social position, which must suffer by a conviction, and as this is the first case of the sort, I do not think it necessary to award greater punishment than what I consider essential for deterring others from defying the law in the way he did. The Court finds that the accused Prisgdas Rugoonathdas is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has abetted house breaking, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under sections 453 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code. And the Court directs that the said Prisgdas Rugoonathdas shall suffer

vivorship shall not be diminished, and in which the strictest discipline consistent with humanity can be maintained without any sacrifice to sanitation, doubtful or the reverse.

Mr. Campbell has one example, which he must see constantly in the Presidency gaol of Calcutta. He hints that the healthiness of this prison is due to its position. He had better read again Sir John Strachey's denunciation of it, when that able officer was Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, to learn that something more than a healthy site has entirely changed its character, with a very considerable and creditable increase in its efficiency as a prison.

It would occupy your columns unduly were I to analyze each of Mr. Campbell's statements and views, and show, as I can, from the records of the Prison Department of Bengal while it was under my charge, that everything sound in them had been urged by me times out of count during the government of his eminent predecessors. Had funds been forthcoming at that time to the extent that the decentralising financial policy of Lord Mayo has placed them at Mr. Campbell's command, there would have existed no opportunity for him to attribute to the absence of a judicial element in the government of the prisons of Bengal shortcomings for which it is as unjust, as it is ungenerous, to attempt to hold me responsible.

I recommend those of your readers who are interested in this question to study the reports on the condition of the prisons of Austria, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, published in the "Transactions of the International Penitentiary Congress," which met in London in July last, to learn in what a hopeless minority Mr. Campbell is in his views of prison discipline and management. In that volume is gathered together a larger amount of valuable information on the prison systems of the whole civilized world than is to be found in any other publication in existence.

It was shown by Lord Macaulay's Committee, and has been urged by every Indian authority really acquainted with the matter, that the broad general principles which should regulate prison discipline in India in no way differ from those adopted in, and adapted to, countries higher in the scale of civilization. They merely need the modifications required by local circumstances, climatic causes, and considerations, and should not, on any pretence, set aside the principles on which they are based.

FREDERIC J. MOUAT,
Athenæum. Late Inspector-General of Gaols, Bengal.

TWO POEMS BY ROBERT BROWNING.*

The harrowing details of one of last year's notorious railway accidents were relieved by an anecdote of a sailor found fast asleep in one of the broken carriages, with several of his fellow-passengers dead and wounded around him. When they woke this heavy sleeper, and told him that for the present he was come to the end of his journey, that the train was in ruins, and that he must get out, he was much surprised, and, it is said, swore heartily. This part of his story, however, is beyond our purpose, which is to take him all asleep as he was and set him at the head of this article as a symbol of the state of poetry at the present day. The slumbering son of the sea was not more unconscious of the crash around him than are several of our poets, who dream their dreams from year to year marvellously unaffected by the collision of things which goes on all about their heads. There was a time when the poetry of England reflected the national life of England, but it seems to do so no longer, though the splendid burst of some impassioned lyric, dealing with a question or a crisis of the hour, would probably speak with more effect than even a member of Parliament out of Session. The times are very far from still water in the tide of public affairs, but the poet averts his eyes from their chances and changes, fearing that so much as one look upon the world as it really is would for ever freeze the poetical blood in his veins. The immediate past is full of great events, the immediate future full of critical contingencies; politics run mountains high, people's minds are stirred with doubt and anxiety; yet to judge by our poetry, who would not imagine that we had entered upon the millennium, or some other monotonous cycle which had nothing in it worth writing about? Mr. Tennyson, our laureate, discourses excellently well from year to year on King Arthur and the Round Table; Mr. Browning lays at the feet of each London season a philosophic treatise in metre, compared with which Kant at his cloudiest is easy reading; Mr. Morris gives us mythic stories which have about them the dreamy atmosphere of the land "in which it always seemed afternoon;" and Mr. Rossetti's finely-coined conceptions belong to a world which is altogether another, and not altogether a better world than this work-a-day one of ours. Of our five "greatest living" poets, Mr. Swinburne only seems to live and think in contact with his kind, and to catch fire now and then from passing events. Unfortunately however, with a very great command of language and metre, Mr. Swinburne has but a very small command of thought, his political and social opinions are at once wild and monotonous, and he is in the habit of writing as though indecency were an essential of art, and blasphemy an essential of philosophy. We do not forget that Mr. Tennyson has given us the *Ode to the Memory of the Duke of Wellington* and the *Balaklava Charge*, that he has shown himself sensitive to the social problems and religious thought of his day in *The Princess*, *In Memoriam*, *Maud*, and other of his works. But these were long ago, and it seems strange, if not shameful, that such a time of struggle and heroism as the Indian Mutiny, that such themes of human interest as our great political measures in their various bearings and results, should pass and leave no sign in English poetry. Deep enough will be their mark in history, and deep enough the mark of the great events the shadows of which are still cast over us, filling men's minds with new thoughts and new anxieties. But our poets seem to go no longer with us in any of our hopes and fears, our successes and failures. The electric song that would ring and thrill through our heads, clearing the troubled thought, the stirring and simple verse which he who ran might read, is looked for in vain, and in lieu of it we have such gifts as these two abstruse philosophical treatises, over which the student must trim his lamp many times before he can make head or tail of them.

Yet it must not be supposed that we are insensible to the great powers of Mr. Browning's mind. A reputation such as his is not lightly won. How he charms us in such lyrics as the *Lost Leader* and *How they Brought the News to Aix*; in such romances as *Waring* and the *Statute and the Bust*; in such a story as that of the Bishop who ordered his tomb; in such great poems as *Experience of Karshish, Bishop Blougram's Apology*, and how well worth all the study who can give it is the rich page of *Sordello*. Each of these poems brims with human interest, each has a thrilling story; and, though *Sordello* is difficult, its abounding verse is so full of power and life and splendour that it delights even while it perplexes us. Very different are the two poems now before us; they are little else than pure metaphysics, set off here and there with one of those fine comparisons of which Mr. Browning's mind has still a rich store. The style is crabbed beyond belief, full of inverted and involved constructions, though, when, after much pains, we have extracted the meaning of a sentence, we find it quite capable of being conveyed in plain words. The end of good poetry, as of all writing and speaking whatever, ought to be to express thoughts which are great and wise and true and beautiful in such a manner that they shall force themselves on the reader's mind by the simplicity and directness of the language in which they are embodied, and this, as many a poet has shown us, is an end compatible with the highest poetic excellence. Mr. Browning, however, it is obvious, does not agree with us.

The first in order of time of the two poems before us is *Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau, Saviour of Society*. It is a study of the character of the ex-Emperor of the French veiled under the thinnest of disguises—indeed, under no disguise at all, for it speaks of Hohenstiel-Schwangau as having been compelled to "practice as exile ere perform as prince;" it speaks of his election to the Assembly of his country and to the Presidency; of the blood-spilling which attended his climb to supreme power; of the expedition to Rome; of the war with Austria; of the acquisition of Savoy and Nice; of marriage with a lady whose royalty lay only in her "bright eye and soft smile;" of a people coaxed by "boulevard building" to keep the peace; also of universal suffrage; of the voting of the prefect; of "a convict transport bound for cool Cayenne;" of a balance "held straight for twenty years;" of Thiers and Victor Hugo; and of power lost "last July"—the poem was published in 1871. It is evident, therefore, that the writing of Hohenstiel-Schwangau for Louis Napoleon, and of the Residenz for the Tuileries, is a disguise about equal to the writing of the K— and the Q— for the King and the Queen by our political pamphleteers of the last century. This being the case, the plot of the poem may well astonish us, and seem an amazing and outrageous exercise of the divine right of poetical licence. Not only is it a most flagrant piece of impropriety, but it is so utterly ridiculous and out of keeping with all matter of fact, that, although we see it all before our eyes in black and white, we can scarcely believe that it is Robert Browning, the poet of *Men and Women*, who has fallen into such frightful absurdity. The ex-Emperor—his very moustache and nose are alluded to, and it seems idle to speak of him as Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau—is discovered to us one night, after his fall from power, in the "neat room" of a harlot in Leicester-square. This "Lais," as the Prince calls her, wears "a pork-pie hat and crinoline," has, as she says, "seen better days," and boasts a "bud mouth" of "plump lips." The Prince first of all writes, a letter, seemingly to solicit help of some sort, to a certain "Cousin-Duke," and the sight of the "gray, oblong, and grim seal" sets his fancy "floating for an hour," or rather for a great many hours, since at the outset of the poem the Prince tells "Lais," whom he calls "my dear," that he has already "sat an hour," while in the middle of the book the "little hours begin to strike," and on the last page it is 5 o'clock and daybreak. Through the livelong night the Prince expounds his own character to Lais. He smokes a cigar, she drinks a cup of tea, and a faint young moon is set in the sky "above the plaster monarch on his steed," as he was then, while Lais listens to the Prince's "revealment of himself." Once or twice she cuts in with an observation which is sound and *apropos*, but at last when, "nothing done and over yet, except cigars!" the exposition concludes with dawn, the "bud-mouthed arbitress" is found guilty of a nod "out-Homering Homer." Such is the framework of this poem, and its subject-matter, as we said, is the Prince's own character analyzed by himself in 140 odd pages of blank metre. In his study of the character of Napoleon, Mr. Browning has written some subtle metaphysics in vigorous, but clouded verse. He probably does not intend it as a contribution to history, and such it certainly is not, for his conception of one who was for so long the European Sphinx only touches the real man now and then, and is less the drawing of his whole character than the lighting of the taper of philosophic thought at some Napoleonic trait or two, and the swift carrying of it through the long and tortuous labyrinths of Mr. Browning's own mind, in which we begin by losing sight of the Emperor, and end by losing ourselves.

Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau, Saviour of Society, starts by laying down "the law by which he lived," and therefore acted:—

"What was the law by which I lived? Let's see:
Ay, we must take one instant of my life
Spent sitting by your side in this neat room:
Watch well the way I use it, and don't laugh!
Here's paper on the table, pen and ink:
Give me the soiled bit—not the pretty rose!
See! having sat an hour, I'm rested now,
Therefore want work: and spy no better work
For eye and hand and mind that guides them both
During this instant, than to draw my pen
From blot One—thus—up to blot Two—thus—
Which I at last reach, thus, and here's my line
Five inches long and tolerably straight:
Better to draw than leave undrawn, I think,
Fitter to do than let alone, I hold,
Though better, fitter, by but one degree.
Therefore it was that, rather than sit still
Simply, my right and drew it while my left
Palled smooth and pinced the moustache to a point."

This is very fine and subtle, and a fair estimate, no doubt, of many of the motives of a man, be he king or cobbler. A thing is done just because the occasion presents itself, just because the doing of it is as obviously suggested by circumstances as the drawing of the line was suggested by the two blots and the blank space. Yet we cannot think that those "certain things which puzzled Europe" are to be referred to a frame of mind quite so languid and desultory, so silly and puerile, as Mr. Browning would have us believe. The historian will scarcely accept this easy unriddling of our Sphinx. We are not going to attempt to dissect the ex-Emperor's character in the course of a review of a poem, but we take it as a matter of fact that in the high and perilous position he held for 20 years, his mind was constantly filled with apprehensions of a fall and with anxiety to discover some means of securing his power. The historian will probably say that the ex-Emperor's ruling motive was that of strengthening his Throne and Dynasty, and to this will be traced most of his acts, whether they were blunders or no. As to these last, many of them were probably owing to their being conceived with an excess rather than with a lack of purpose. No one knew the Emperor of the French better than Cavour, who considered him the arch-conspirator of Europe, and often most bitterly complained that the Emperor could not for the life of him help conspiring and mystifying even his best friends about the smallest matter. But Mr. Browning draws Louis Napoleon after the pattern of Mr. Wemmick in *Great Expectation*. "Here's a church, let's get married," is one of that gentleman's recorded phrases; and, according to our poet, "Here's a bit of paper, let's make a treaty," would be a fine metaphysical explanation of the origin of that famous document which excited us so when it was made public at the beginning of the war. It has before now been said that a singular inertness is one of the sides of the ex-Emperor's character. This may be, but we are not such a philosopher as to believe him child enough to have had no better motive for the acts done at the turning points of his career than such as guides an idler scrawling on blotting paper.

This parable of the blots is argued out by Prince Hohenstiel with great ingenuity, and he then goes on further to expound his character, explaining to Lais who sips her tea the while, trying "the concluding sugar-drop" with her tongue, that he was no creator of a new order of things, no "dervish, desert-spectre, swordsman, saint, lawgiver, lyrist," born in the fulness of days to destroy and recreate the world, but that he was rather "a conservator," one who keeps the world safe, and is able to redescribe "the broken circle of society." The Prince believes thoroughly in the existance and power of a God, who sent him on earth for certain purposes, leaving him just so much of a free agent as was the courier, whom he himself might "last July" have ordered from the "Residenz" on an errand of a thousand miles, who was charged to take despatches to a certain spot by a certain time, but was left to himself as to the route and method of the journey. Thus the Prince, while executing a charge from God, considered himself free in matters of detail. Then again, the Prince's mode was to take things as he found them, and make the best of them, to hold the general balance straight, not to further the extreme view either of the religionist or the socialist, each of whom thought "the world was simply meant for him," and wanted to "thrust out his fellow and mend God's mistake." In short, the Prince's aim had been "to co-operate rather than play the rival" with his Maker, to "save society," and to that end he had for 20 years "rapped the tampering knuckles" of the various sectarians and theorists who wanted to destroy that temple and build it up again in some new architecture of their own.

"Well, my work reviewed
Fairly, leaves more hope than discouragement.
First, there's the deed done; what I found, I leave,—
What tottered, I kept stable; if it stand
One month, without sustainment, still thank me
The twenty years sustainer! Now, observe,
Sustaining is no brilliant self-display
Like knocking down or even setting up;
Much beetle these nec astitate; and still
To vulgar eye, the mightier of the myth
Is Hercules, who substitutes his own
For Atlas shoulder and supports the globe
A whole day,—not the passive and obscure
Atlas who bore, ere Hercules was born,
And is to go on bearing that same load
When Hercules turns ash on Æta's top."

The Prince then goes on to speak of his dealings with Italy, and of matters nearer home; also of his own checkered experiences as exile, which stood him in good stead when he came to be Prince.

"King, all the better he was cobbler once,
He should know, sitting on his throne, how tastes
Life to who sweeps the doorway."

"Mankind," the Prince observes, "if the main, have little wants, not large," and each section ought to be tolerant to the others. "Be Kant crowned king o' the castle in the air?" but his critique of Pure Reason is small good to Hans Slouch, wanting meat for himself and his children, "if the hovel on the ground." Kant and Hans Slouch have each their rights, and much each respects those of the other.

"Hans must not burn Kant's house above his head,
Because, he cannot understand Kant's book:
And still less must Hans' pastor burn Kant's self
Because Kant understands some books too well."

Over the heads of all these, the Prince held the balance straight with incredible effort for 20 years. His detractors reproached him with standing "stockstill, if able to move briskly," holding that in his passiveness his powers were "sound asleep," and not, as his admirers averred, "all a strain." This reminds him of the Laocoon, when some artist covered up the sons and the serpents, and invited the crowd to account for the starting eyeballs and the energy of legs and arms.

"One—
I give him leave to write my history—
Only one said, 'I think the gesture strives
Against some obstacle we cannot see.'
All the rest made their minds up. 'This a yawn
Of sheer fatigue subsiding to repose!
The statue's' Somnolency' clear enough!"

The Prince now changes his tone, and, having thus set forth his good intentions, for the rest of the poem becounts his actions and career as they may appear to his enemies, giving us "not the ineffective truth, but Thiers-and-Victor-Hugo exercise." In this way is told a sort of story of his first rise to power, of the expedition to Rome, of the method of his Home Government, of the Austrian war. The intricacy and involvement of all this part is incredible, and after several readings we are still unable to make out how much of the tale is to be taken as the words of Thiers, how much as the Prince's, and how much as the utterings of Sagacity, a speaker who casts in to the narrative with his capital S and troubles it exceedingly. The exile of St. Helena read Ossian, the exile of Chiselhurst may read Browning, and can afford to smile at a story which makes him sit up all night discoursing such strange philosophy with a Lais of Leicester-square.

Fifine at the Fair is written in rhymed couplets. A rich imagination, much power in a peculiar vein of thought, and a great command of language meet us in its pages. The metre has little music in it, its structures never rise "as by one stroke of the enchanter's wand," the words and rhymes of the lines seeming rather hoisted from abysmal mines of thought, and fixed in their places by an immense exertion of sheer and rugged strength. The poem, as a whole, is most difficult, but there is a passage or two in which the stream of true poetry runs smooth for a page, in which we delight again to seat ourselves at the feet of the master. A "prologue" unfolds finely a fine thought; an "epilogue" has a savage humour and a rough pathos, which please us even while we are groping for its pitch dark meaning. The story is *apropos* of one Fifine—a girl who belongs to a strolling troop and performs the feat of the trapeze. The whole is spoken by the husband of a certain Elvire, who, with his wife, observes the humours of this fair of the feast of St. Gille, at Pornic, in "the pleasant land of France." Elvire and her husband, who we suppose is Juan, and may be called so, witness Fifine's antics, and Juan thereupon takes up his parable, and moralizes and philosophizes upon many things in heaven and earth. The depth of the meaning, and the difficulties of the diction, are often insurmountable, and it behoves the reader to attend most carefully to the emphasis and punctuation. If he miss so much as a single comma he is off the track in a moment, floundering up to his neck in what seems a sea of gibberish; and since Mr. Browning is also very profuse and peculiar in his use of these finger posts of sense, we are pretty sure to get into trouble every few lines, whether we miss or note them. At page 102 the second pair of a set of inverted commas marking a quotation is left out by a printer's error, and it is quite impossible to replace them with certainty even after the closest study of the text. We do not know that there could be surer evidence than this testimony of the type to that fault of style, that lack of the power of clear expression which stands like a stone wall between Mr. Browning and his readers. Another cause of obscurity and trouble is the poet's inveterate habit of leaving out altogether such insignificant but useful parts of speech as articles and conjunctions, and of turning into verbs words which are commonly used as nouns or adjectives. The habit of using "i'" and "o'" for "in" and "of" is but a little matter, yet, after a time, it vexes the reader as a gadfly vexes a horse. We have no space left in which to unravel the metaphysics of *Fifine*, but we will go through the poem, pausing when we can. The description of Fifine herself is a cornucopia of Browning's riches of fancy and language; neither, as is too often the case, are the flowers and the wheat beyond the botany of the average reader.

"This way, this way, Fifine
Here's she, shall make my thoughts be surer what they mean!
First let me read the signs, pourtray you past mistake.
The gipsy's foreign self, no swarth our sun could bake.
Yet where's a woolly trace, degrades the wiry hair?
And note the Greek-nymph nose, and—oh, my Hebrew pair
Of eye and eye—s'rarched by velvet of the mole—
That swim as in a sea, that dip and rise and roll,
Spilling the light around! While either ear is cut,
Thin as a dusk-leaved rose carved from a cocoanut.
And then, her neck! now, grant you had the power to deck,
Just as your fancy pleased, the bistre length of neck,
Could lay, to shine against its shade, a moon-like row
Of pearl, each round and white as bubble, Cupid's blow
Big out of mother's milk,—what pearl-moon would surpass
That string of mock turquoise, those almandines of glass,
Where girlhood terminates? for with breasts' birth commence
The boy and page costume, till pink and impudence
End admirably all: complete the creature, trips
Our way now, brings sunshine upon her spangled hips,
As here she fronts in full, with pose half-frank, half-fierce."

For many pages Juan discourses his philosophies to Elvire, describing and drawing comparisons between Helen of Troy, Cleopatra, typical saint, Fifine, and Elvire herself, the point established by his meditations seeming to be that each creature—that is, each man and woman—"boasts in some way its supreme worth," fulfils, somehow or other, "its momentary task," and is "prime and perfect" in its allotted place. But without plunging into these profundities, the reader who skims the page can hardly help noticing now and then the striking passage, the fine simile, or the happy turn or phrase, growing like a flower in some crevice of the rock. Of these we can refer to a finely wrought out comparison between Elvire the true wife and a picture by Raphael (page 38), an apostrophe to music (page 69), and a paragraph at page 94, in which the Dolphin carrying Arion through the waves is likened to the affectionate constancy of woman to man. The passage is a little perplexed, but the language is fine. Man is exhorted to have no fear of the ills of life, to be bold like Arion leaping "from music's lofty throne, into the lowest surges."

"Make fearlessly thy launch!
Whatever storm may threat, some dolphin will be staunch!
Whatever roughness rage, some exquisite sea-thing
Will surely rise to save, will bear—palpitating—
One proud humility of love beneath its load—
Stem tide, part wave, till both roll on, thy jewell'd road
Of triumph, and the grim o' the gulph grow wonderwhite
I' the phosphorescent wake; and still the exquisite
Sea-thing stems on, saves still, palpitatingly thus,
Lands safe its load of love at Tænarus,
True woman-creature!"

A musician is said to be master of a spell that "makes moonbeams marble," and to "record what other men feel only to forget." These and more beauties there are, but despite of them we can only recommend this poem and Prince Hohenstiel-Shwangau to readers who feel themselves in need of "something craggy to break their minds upon."

We would here end, were it not that we feel compelled to notice a most ill-advised sneer which Mr. Browning turns out of his way to bestow upon Byron. The stanzas of the address to the ocean at the end of *Childe Harold* jar with Mr. Browning's philosophy, and he derides them in terms which come ill from any poet to another, and very ill from the author of these crabbed couplets, which few will ever read to the singer of those grand verses which have stirred the souls of millions of Englishmen. Byron is called "Childishest childe," ordered to "stay with the flatfish" in his ocean. As we all know, one of the stanzas ends with a piece of bad grammar, audaciously committed for the sake of the rhyme. Pope was a bitter critic in his day, but even he allowed that "great wits sometimes may gloriously offend;" but Mr. Browning, making his pun while he punishes, bids

"Him who egged on bounds to bay,
Go curse, i' the poultry yard, his kind: 'there let him lay'
The swan's one-addled egg: which yet shall put to use,
Rub breast-bone warm against, so many a sterile goose!"

Most readers will prefer a bit of plain bad grammar to these fearfully involved and incomprehensible constructions. Why these stanzas to the sea should so excite Mr. Browning's venom is more than we can imagine. Prince Hohenstiel also is made to inveigh against them, to call them "a lie some three times thick," and to make his paltry joke about the ocean's "mane and tail" and the "great ocean play-fellow." It is both a pity and a mistake that Mr. Browning should with hard words and small jokes so assail another poet, throwing petty darts at a passage of poetry which, for all its bad grammar, teaches us that in every word and in its sublimest flights the English tongue may be so written that it can be read and understood, not merely by students and experts, but by ordinary Englishmen.

* *Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau, Saviour of Society*. By Robert Browning. Smith, Elder and Co.: London, 1871.
Fifine at the Fair. By Robert Browning. Smith, Elder and Co.: London, 1872.

ESPRIT DE CORPS.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

If a feather shows which way the wind blows, a change in the pattern of the button on the soldier's coat may easily indicate the bias of the Secretary of State for War's opinion upon some points which closely affect the welfare of the army. If the rumour which has lately been current, that the War Office are disposed to recommend the adoption of a uniform button for all regiments of infantry, be correct, it shows that Mr. Cardwell has not yet succeeded in grasping the importance of fostering *esprit de corps* by every available means, however apparently trivial. It is doubtful whether it does not even show that he has failed as yet thoroughly to realize what *esprit de corps* really is, and what part it plays in stimulating and sustaining military efficiency. If we call it Regimental Moral Tone, it at once assumes a more definite form, and its importance can then, perhaps, be better appreciated. But, even then, the force, like heat or electricity, can be measured only by its effects; and those who have no practical or personal knowledge of those effects, necessarily fail to estimate the force at its right value. As a mechanical appliance is to human agency, so is a regiment or an army without *esprit de corps* to one in which this vital principle—as we will venture to call it—has been fostered and expanded. But it is a principle which needs careful and delicate attention to develop it. It refuses to be meted out with rule and measure—so much to this regiment and so much to that. It is one of the articles which the Control Department would find it impossible to supply, though possibly they might undertake it "on demand." Nevertheless it is actually as essential to military efficiency as a good gun, or a good supply of ammunition, or any other necessary article of equipment. Mr. Cardwell has introduced many excellent reforms, but they have too many of them been marred by the entire absence of appreciation of the importance or true nature and value of *esprit de corps*. There was no subject which was more strenuously insisted upon by the military members of the House of Commons during the Purchase debates than this; but apparently no impression whatever was made upon Mr. Cardwell. Then, presently, this measure was followed up by the scheme for supplying the army with "machine-made" officers—as we ventured to characterize it at the time of its promulgation. And now among the smaller steps in this levelling-down process we have the proposal—the rumour of which there is too much reason to fear has its foundation in fact—that the distinctive badges which regiments wear on their buttons are to be swept away. If Mr. Cardwell were a soldier, he would not need to be told how much a soldier values—how much his *esprit de corps* is stimulated by—these tiny regimental distinctions, and how keenly he feels the loss of them. The glorious traditions of many wars are embodied in some minute material distinction which, if discernible at all to the eye of the outer world, probably appears pitiful or childish. He wears a bow of black ribbon down his neck, or he ties his official documents with green tape instead of red, or his button is not as the buttons of other men, or his "facings" are exceptional; and by such agencies as these he acquires a habit of belief that his regiment is also not as other regiments. If he is worth his salt, a soldier will have a deep-seated and immutable conviction that there is no single direction in which his regiment, or that particular section of it to which he belongs, is not altogether and incomparably superior to every other regiment, or any other section of a regiment in the service—that there is no contest of strength or skill, from fighting down to skittles, at which it could not certainly establish its superior proficiency—that its officers are finer fellows than those of any other regiment—that, in short, the Onetyoneth is, *par excellence*, and subdivide it as you will, *the* regiment of the British Service. Is it nothing when to a regiment thus instructed comes Mr. Cardwell and lops off first one regimental distinction and then another, when he legislates for importing into it as lieutenant-colonel the major of that never-to-be-sufficiently-despised corps the "Blankshire Grabbies," or deliberately proposes to condemn them to wear the same button or facings as the thoroughly contemptible 500th Hussars?

We desire to say, in all seriousness, that we regard any obliteration of regimental distinctions, however slight, as most prejudicial to the interests of the service, because it necessarily tends to remove one of the material objects upon which *esprit de corps* feeds, to which it clings, and by which it is animated and directed. And if we are going to disregard or extinguish *esprit de corps*, we are in fact voluntarily throwing away one of the most powerful elements of military efficiency and discipline. Now, more than ever, is it necessary that this force should be cultivated and fostered—because now, more than ever, are men called upon to act with only the fine moral ligament of a high regimental discipline to bind them together. In old days we had the mass of the whole surrounding body of men—or, at least, the physical contact, the "touch," as a soldier called it, to direct and animate. Now all is changed; we are to have looser formations, open order, and "order in disorder." The "touch" now must be a moral one—the contact invisible. At such a time it is to mistake the whole spirit of the tendency of modern warfare if we throw away one jot or tittle which may contribute to that most powerful and naturally cohesive of all military forces—*esprit de corps*. It is not that a change in the design of a button or in the colour of a regiment's facings is in itself a large matter; on the contrary, it is intrinsically a very small matter indeed, but it is a movement, in our opinion, distinctly in the wrong direction—in the direction of the weakening and ultimate surrender of one of the most powerful forces for good which has ever operated to augment the efficiency of an army; a force the value of which has become more than ever enhanced by the new conditions of warfare, under which if the units be not attached by a moral cement, they will not be attached at all. *Esprit de corps* is simply the moral cement which holds a regiment or an army together.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For Liverpool.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—The Captain.
1265 Lady Allan, Hansen—W. Nicol & Co.
1001 Norah Gream, Robinson—E. Bates & Co.

For Calcutta.
1268 Cleopatra, Doane—The Captain.
977 Peeress, Morris—H. C. Joosub.
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838 Bristolian, Middleton.
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2010 China, Perrins—P. & O. Co.
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1289 Tanjore, Johnson—P. and O. Company.

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1307 Celia, Jeffrey—E. Latham & Co.
1163 Como, Saulsby—W. Nicol & Co.
808 Crighton, Harley—W. Nicol & Co.
1528 Hutton, Hodges—Young & Co.
1104 Orlando, Nicholson—W. Nicol & Co.
986 South Tyne, Hallett—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1203 Timavo, Guircovich—Volkart Brothers.
1440 Timor, Brown—Finlay, Muir & Co.

For Genoa, &c.
765 Persia, Merello—Volkart Brothers.

For China, &c.
1070 Ellora, Fraser—P. & O. Co.
1646 Orissa, Tomlin—P. & O. Co.

Not Fixed.
131 Arrow, Robert.
751 Berar, Gore—R. Steuart & Co.
843 Kingston, Chetham—W. & A. Graham & Co.

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Constance, Chapman.
472 Dasamar, —Steam Tug.
Lynx, Keats.
665 Magpie, Doughty.
360 Mary Ann, Guthrie.
877 Nassau, Chimmo.
408 Sind.

COUNTRY TRADERS.
948 Alabama, Weir—M. Nusserwanjee.
934 St. Bernard, Taylor—S. Tyebjee & Co.

For Calcutta.
1250 Arundel, Salmon.

Not Fixed.
505 Elizabeth—Owen and Okell.
204 Leticia, Nacoda—H. Thavur & Co.

A little girl, five or six years old, was being questioned about her studies by a friend of the family, and on her saying that she was going to learn the commandments, was asked how many commandments there were. "Nine," was the prompt reply. "No, my dear child, you mean ten," was the rejoinder. "Oh, no, I don't," said little Miss decidedly; "there were ten, but I heard cook say this morning that when mamma went to town the other day she broke one." Farewell!

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Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post*. "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

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BOMBAY BRANCH.
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RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
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INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.
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Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.
All Drafts on Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.
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FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

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